(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the same situation is also prevail ing in other Central Government hospi tals in Delhi;

(c) whether the sanitary conditions in Government HospitalsOGHS dispensaries is far too worse; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving due care and attention to this aspect and what concrete steps Government propose to take, to ansure foolproof sanitary conditions in hospitals/dispensaries

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (d) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No Sir. $y and large the sanitary conditions of Government hospitals and dispensaries are satisfactory. Hospital authorities monitor the measures taken for maintaining sanitary conditions constantly.

Kashmir situation

1760. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAIAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ever since the militancy broke out in Kashmir, the Centre's Kashmir policy has been characterized to be one step forward two steps back approach;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of Advisors to the Governor appointed during the last six years; how many of them have so far resigned or left service with reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a virtual absence of coordination between the Governor, his Advisors, the Army, the BSF and the central Government Department dealing with the Kashmir Affairs; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the situation in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI):

(a), (b) and (e) The Government has been following a consistent and incremental policy which is aimed at restoring abiding peace and normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Towards this end the Government has been making multifaceted efforts to create an environment conducive to normalisation and the restoration of the democratic and representative institution in the State at the earliest.

The steps taken in this direction include sustained, coordinated and targetted operations against militants to contain their activities and reduce the fear of the gun; efforts to step up the pace of development and economic activities in the State; action for reactivation of the civil administration, restoring its morale and normal activities and building up of people's confidence in it; efforts to encourage the political forces and facilitate reactivation of political activities in the State; measures to relieve tension among the people through steps such as release of detenues on a continuing basis, increased transparency, restraint in security operations to avoid harm to civilian life and property, etc. Government has also consistently stated its openness for dialogue and discussions with any persons/groups who may be willing to co-operate towards restoration of peace in the State. All these efforts are being closely followed up both at the State and Central Government levels, and the Government intends to pursue them intensively and try to further consolidate them.

(c) The following were appointed as Advisors to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir during years 1990 to 1995:—

1. Sh. V.P. Marwah
2. Sh. Virendra Prakash
3. Sh. B.J. Heerji

4. Sh. J.M. Quereshi
5. Sh. Hamidullah Khan
6. Sh. Ashok Jaitley
7. Sh. R.C.-Jain
8. Lt. Gen. M.A. Zaki
9. Lt. Gen. D.D. Saklani
10. Sh. R.K. Saiyed
11. Sh. S.M. Murshed
12. Sh. A.M.D. Moses
13. Sh. B.K. Goswami

Lt. Gen.(Retd.) D.D Saklani, Shri R.K. Saiyed, Shri A.M.D. Moses and Shri B.K. Goswami continue to be Advisors to the Governor while others have ceased to be Advisors due to administrative exigencies^ersonal

यूरेनियम के भंडार

1761. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जहां वैज्ञानिकों ने हाल ही में युरेनियम के भंडारों का पता लगाया है और किन-किन स्थानों में खनन कार्य आरम्भ किया जा चुका है,

(ख) इन भंडारों से अब तक कितनी मात्रा में यूरेनियम का खनन किया गया है,

(ग) क्या सरकार आधुनिकतम तकनीकों और उपकरणों की सहायता से युरेनियम के भंडारों का पता लगाने का विचार रखती है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : (क) और (ख) हाल ही में मेघालय (पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स जिला), आंध्र प्रदेश) कुडप्पा और नालगोंडा जिलों), मध्य प्रदेश (राजनन्द गांव और सरगुजा जिलों) राजस्थान (पुथोली-चित्तौड़गढ़ जिलों) और गुजरात (गारूगल, पंचमहल जिलों) में यूरेनियम निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है । इनमें से किसी एक भी निक्षेप का वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खनन करने का काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां । परमाणु खजिन प्रभाग उपग्रह से प्राप्त आंकड़ों को काम में लाकर और आकाश से लिए गए फोटोग्राफ का अध्ययन करके सुदूर संवेदन, वायुवाहिल गामा-किरण और चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षण तथा स्थलीय भूभौतिकी और भूरसायनिक सर्वेक्षण जैसी आधुनिक तकनीकों के इस्तेमाल द्वारा अन्वेषण कार्य करता है । इसके बाद स्थलीय भूवैज्ञानिक अध्ययन, नमूनों का विश्लेषण तथा अन्वेषणात्मक भूवेधन और खनन कार्य किए जाते हैं ताकि इन निक्षेणों की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाया जा सके ।

Visit of Indian Trade Team to Canada

1762. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Governmental business delegation visited Canada in June, 1995 to promote trade ties between India and Canada and also to identify areas for further Governmental cooperation; and

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation and the outcome of its visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. An Official delegation led by Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and comprising of representatives from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Food Processing Industries and the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals visited Canada from June 5, 1995 to June 9, 1995. To make the visit more result oriented, the meeting of the Indo-Canada Joint Business Council was scheduled during the same period.
Hence, a 17 members Business delegation led by Shri Babu L. Lakshman, Chairman, India Section, India-Canada JBC, also visited Canada during that period.

The visit of the Indian delegation enhanced awareness in Canada about the liberalised environment in India and increased the possibilities of industrial tie